

# Shuttle Panel Urges Sweeping Overhaul Of NASA Practices

By William Harwood  
United Press International  
WASHINGTON — The presidential commission investigating the accident that destroyed the space shuttle Challenger and killed its seven crew members issued its final report Monday. The panel blamed the disaster on a failed booster rocket and called for a sweeping overhaul of the NASA's management and safety practices.

# BIS Warns Easy Credit May Reignite Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune  
BASEL — Central banks are playing with fire and risk reigniting inflation by using easy credit policies to foster economic growth, hold down interest rates and manipulate currency values, the Bank for International Settlements warned Monday.

The bank's annual report supported recent coordinated cuts in interest rates and intervention in the foreign-exchange market, which have driven up the value of the yen and the Deutsche mark against the U.S. dollar by 60 percent in the last 15 months. But the BIS, which acts as a clearing agency for central banks, warned that there were limits to what monetary policy could achieve.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 45.75 points, its biggest one-day loss ever, Page 12.



# 5 Killed as Blacks Clash Near Cape Town

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service  
CAPE TOWN — At least five persons were killed and thousands were left homeless Monday after renewed fighting between rival black groups in a part of the Crossroads squatter camp near here.

The fighting and burning of shanty houses sent a pall of gray smoke over the camp from fires fanned by the wind.

# Israel Recalls Envoy in Protest Over Waldheim

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
JERUSALEM — Israel recalled its ambassador in Vienna on Monday for consultations after the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria. The recall was a symbolic protest because of Mr. Waldheim's alleged activities under the Nazi regime during World War II.

President Reagan is sending a message of congratulations to Kurt Waldheim, Page 2.



# Sinowatz Resigns as Chancellor

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service  
VIENNA — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz resigned Monday as a result of the political fallout from the election Sunday of Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations secretary-general, as Austria's next president.

In a shift to the right, the governing Socialist Party named the former minister of Finance Franz Vranitzky, 48, a former banker, as Mr. Sinowatz's successor as chancellor.

# Democrats' Target: A Lame Duck Reagan

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The struggle for control of the Senate involves not only the 34 seats at stake, but whether the Democrats can turn President Ronald Reagan into a truly lame duck by thwarting him in such areas as judicial appointments and his increasingly aggressive and conservative foreign policy.

Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the Republican whip summed up the common view on Capitol Hill when he said that a Democratic victory would cause President Reagan to have "a very irritating and frustrating two years — that I can assure you."

# The battle for the Senate



# Democrats Now See Hope to Regain Senate

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina has turned out to be a poor underdog in his race for the Senate. Every time somebody takes a new poll, he is in front.

# Aquino Faces Conflicting Pressures From Army, Church on Communists

By Michael Richardson  
Associated Press  
MANILA — The Philippine government has decided to impose a cease-fire on the Communist Party, but it is struggling to persuade the army to do so.

# INSIDE

China is supplying weapons to Iran, diplomats said, Page 6.

WORLD CUP SOCCER  
Mundays Results  
France 3, Hungary 0  
Soviet Union 2, Canada 0

Democrats are running for one of the seven open Senate seats this year after three Democrats and four Republicans announced they would retire.

Mr. Enrie said the Communists' objective at this stage was clear: "To subvert the body politic, the state and the economic system from within; and to erode the people's will to resist through a systematic application of violence and terrorism."

# Reagan Sending Letter to Waldheim; U.S. Affirms Close Ties

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is sending a letter to Kurt Waldheim to congratulate him on his election as president of Austria, and the United States will continue its "close, friendly relations" with Vienna, the White House said Monday.

"The people of Austria have made their choice in a free and democratic election," said Larry Speakes, White House spokesman. "The president will be sending the usual diplomatic letter to the new president of Austria later today."

Mr. Speakes said that because of diplomatic immunity the United States could not bar Mr. Waldheim, former secretary-general of the United Nations, from visiting the United States even if it wanted to.

A chief of state is exempt from a law barring anyone involved in Nazi persecutions, he said.

But a Justice Department spokesman, Terry Eastland, said that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d would still decide whether Mr. Waldheim should be put on a watch list of people barred from the United States for crimes.

Attorneys for Mr. Waldheim will meet with Justice Department officials this week to argue that he was not involved in Nazi atrocities and should not be put on the watch list, Mr. Eastland said.

## A Diversity of Reactions

International press coverage of the Waldheim victory, compiled by Reuters in London, ranged from strong hostility in Switzerland to the reaction of the Swiss newspaper, *"Il Messaggero"*, which said: "Waldheim is now president of a neutral, respected and friendly country and should be treated as such."

Mr. Waldheim, who was the UN chief from 1979 to 1982, had been elected by the New York-based World Jewish Congress and other groups that he was involved in war crimes while serving in the Balkans during World War II with the German Army.

His triumph on Sunday set off sharply divided reactions in West Germany. President Richard von Weizsäcker said Mr. Waldheim congratulated, but the message was in

routine diplomatic language and devoid of personal warmth.

A West German opposition party, the Greens, declared that by electing Mr. Waldheim, "the Austrians have set the seal on the biggest scandal of their postwar history."

The French minister for human rights, Claude Malhuret, said Monday that he would recommend to the government that France not receive Mr. Waldheim.

The French Foreign Ministry said Monday that no invitation for Mr. Waldheim to visit France was under consideration.

A leading West German newspaper, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, said the Austrians had elected a man who personified attempts to gloss over the role of a Nazi past common to both Germans and Austrians.

In Brussels, diplomatic sources said the 12 nations of the European Community had decided to observe normal diplomatic customs by sending congratulations to Mr. Waldheim.

In Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, asked to comment, said on television that he had personally seen no positive proof of Mr. Wald-

heim's implication in Nazi war crimes.

"I must therefore be careful," he said, "not to interfere with the independence of a country that seems to have made a democratic decision."

The Guardian, which is liberal, said the campaign had stirred up "a storm of controversy in Austria, that Mr. Waldheim had been unparagonably slow to condemn it, and that the country's standing in the world had been badly damaged."

The Daily Telegraph, which is conservative, said: "Waldheim got his United Nations position through the Russians and though it took a lot of twisting for him to admit this — he as foreign minister of Austria was notably unhelpful to their Czechoslovakian ally — he has been along closely with the Russians as he came west along closely with the Nazis."

Swiss newspapers were almost unanimous in criticism.

The *Süper-Zürcher Zeitung* said his victory marked a sad day for Austria and also weakened the voice of all neutral countries in the world.

Journal de Genève said the election result would have serious consequences.

and that the decision on this would depend on Foreign Office advice.

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In the Netherlands, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said on radio he wondered whether Mr. Waldheim would be able to fully perform his presidential tasks, but added that the democratic wish of the Austrian people had to be respected.

In Dublin, the Irish Times commented that as a result of the Waldheim affair, "Austria now stands a little lower in the world than the previously did."

The Soviet Union has sprung to the defense of Mr. Waldheim, according to the United States of mounting a smear campaign against him in an effort to influence the elections.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Cautions Nicaragua on Captives

BONN — West Germany asked Nicaragua on Monday to stop actions that might endanger eight West German captives held by Sandinista rebels. The request followed warnings that Managua must free the captives.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said West Germany was not involved in negotiations to secure the release of the volunteers, who were seized May 17, President Daniel Ortega Salvador of Nicaragua, warned Sunday that he might send troops to free the group if the U.S. backed rebels failed to free them by Monday evening.

In another development, a White House spokesman confirmed Monday that a freighter from a Soviet port had arrived in Nicaragua, and West Germany is that it does contain military material. The action was expected to play a part in the Reagan administration's campaign to provide military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

### Iranian Telecommunications Cut Off

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iranian telecommunications with the rest of the world were severed Monday after an Iraqi air raid on a satellite ground station.

Iran reported Sunday that its air force had attacked communications stations in Asadabad, in southern Iran, leaving them "almost completely wrecked." Diplomats in the Gulf said the Asadabad command had been Iran's largest station for reception and transmission of satellite signals.

Callers as far afield as Tokyo, Hong Kong, Stockholm and London, as well as throughout the Gulf, said Monday that their switchboard operators and telecommunications companies were reporting all lines to Tehran "temporarily suspended," without official explanation.

### U.S. Check on Birth Defects Barred

WASHINGTON (AP) — The federal government has no legal authority to require that infants with severe birth defects be provided with life-sustaining care, the Supreme Court ruled Monday.

By a 5-3 vote, the court handed the Reagan administration a key defeat, ruling that federal regulations have no role to play in Baby Doe cases, because the names of parents and child often are not made public. State laws that already regulate the decisions that doctors and parents make about treating such infants were not affected by the ruling.

### Sinhalese Flee 10 Besieged Villages

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Hundreds of Sinhalese villagers have fled the northeastern Trincomalee district to escape attacks by Tamil separatists, a newspaper reported Monday.

More than 630 Sinhalese families have left their homes in 10 villages in the area after Tamil extremists killed more than 50 Sinhalese men, women and children last week. The island newspaper said it said its reporters visited 16 villages and found 10 of them deserted by Sinhalese, the majority of Sri Lanka's 16 million people.

Meanwhile, Indian news agencies reported that about 1,000 people, mostly Tamils, have fled the northern town of Kilinochchi since separatist bombings raids and strafing runs by air force planes and helicopters.

### Ethiopia Publishes Draft Constitution

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — The Marxist military authorities who have ruled Ethiopia since 1974 have released a draft constitution providing for an elected parliament. The document appears in its drawn on the Soviet model, and was seen here as a final stage in the process of returning Ethiopia to civilian government after 12 years of military rule.

While the draft announced during the weekend had been expected to detail regional autonomy for Ethiopia's major nationalities, it simply said the country would be a unitary state comprising administrative autonomous regions, adding that the republic "shall ensure the realization of regional autonomy."

Observers had expected that a clear position on regional autonomy could go some way toward ending the costly civil wars in Ethiopia's northern provinces of Tigre and Eritrea.

### For the Record

President Ronald Reagan and King Hussein of Jordan held talks in Middle East security and stability Monday in Washington, but came to no agreement on a new course of action to reactivate the moribund peace process.

Los Angeles prosecutors said Monday that Kelly Evelyn Smith, 31, former rock singer, would plead guilty to involuntary manslaughter and three lesser charges in the death of the comedian John Belushi, who was found dead of a drug overdose in a hotel room on March 19, 1982. (AP)

The lower assembly of the Soviet Jewish Affairs committee last week, gave the Jewish emigration figure Monday of 47 instead of 53 for March, citing an internal error. (AP)

### Correction

The first name of the editor of the New Yorker magazine was incorrectly reported in a New York Times article in June 6 editions. The editor is William Shawn.

### BANK:

#### Inflation Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

— which has helped greatly to reduce official inflation rates — a "natural bubble" because it is the continuing increase in domestic prices.

The decline in official inflation rates, he said, could encourage a false sense of security and "give rise to the temptation to ease monetary policy or a more expansionist course," despite "overwhelming evidence pointing to the risk that in the medium term this will rekindle inflation."

The BIS report took no sides in the dispute over economic policy between the United States and Japan and West Germany. Washington is urging its major allies to accelerate domestic growth through increased budget deficits, while Bonn and Tokyo argue that such policies would be counterproductive.

BIS noted that the fall in oil prices and the appreciation of the yen and the mark should contribute to the easing of domestic demand in those countries. "Agreement on coordinated fiscal expansion outside the United States would seem very unlikely," the report said.

Mr. Lamfalussy went further than that on Monday, saying that he saw "no hope of bridging the views on fiscal policy."

Nevertheless, the widening external imbalances of those three countries — a current-account deficit of \$118 billion in the United States and surpluses of \$50 billion in Japan and \$14 billion in West Germany — were viewed by the bank as major problems.

### DEATH NOTICE

Joshua, Helen, Ayman, Oussama and the family announce with regret the passing away in Paris of a son, Azzam, on Wednesday June 4, 1986.

## ISRAEL: Envoy Recalled

(Continued from Page 1)

Ministry official replied: "This position has nothing to do with Austria as a country and we will do everything possible to maintain friendly relations with Austria."

However, the official said he would not rule out the possibility that even the chargé d'affaires would boycott the inauguration ceremony next month for Mr. Waldheim. The official also said that President Chaim Herzog had not sent the traditional election congratulatory message to Mr. Waldheim.

The recall of the ambassador came amid continuing criticism by Israeli politicians of the Austrian election results.

Sarah Weiss, a member of the Knesset and a survivor of Nazi death camps, who headed a subcommittee investigating Mr. Waldheim's wartime activities, urged the government to break diplomatic relations with Austria.

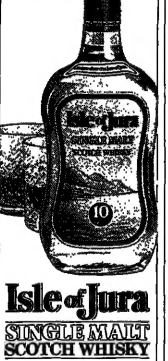


Michael Elitzur

"An empty Israeli Embassy will be a symbol of no Nazism," the parliamentary deputy said. "We have not only the full right to do it, but it is our responsibility to history to do it because Europe with a Nazi president of Austria is a Nazi Europe like before."

Another Knesset member who survived Nazi camps, Dov Shalem, said Mr. Waldheim's election was "the continuation of the very big reaction which the Austrians made for Adolf Hitler when he came there. It is unthinkable that one of these people who took part in such crimes could be the first citizen of Austria today."

The flavour of an island in a single malt



## AUSTRIA: Sinowatz Resigns as Chancellor After Victory by Waldheim

(Continued from Page 1)

groundwork for parliamentary elections next April.

By turning to Mr. Vranitzky, who joined the cabinet two years ago, the Socialists apparently hoped to reunite disillusioned party supporters who had voted for Mr. Waldheim.

Winning 53.9 percent of the 4.7 million votes cast, Mr. Waldheim registered the third best score for a presidential candidate in postwar Austria and the best for a non-Communist.

Opinion polls showed that almost 10 percent of the Socialists

normal voters had cast their ballots for Mr. Waldheim, two-thirds of the supporters of the environmental movement in Austria voted for him.

While politicians in various camps congratulated Mr. Waldheim had benefited from a nationalistic backlash touched off by anti-Semitic feeling and the international assassinations against him, most also agreed that his strong showing disclosed pervasive distrust of traditional Christian values. Mr. Waldheim also systematically de-

nounced the dominance of Austrian life by party political loyalties and the power of the church to determine such questions as teaching jobs or apartment allocations.

The Socialists, who had been widely attributed to anger among employees of troubled state-run industries in the country — notably the steel works of Linz — also expressed concern — who feared that an announced policy of demanding greater efficiency would lead to job losses.

Mr. Vranitzky suggested Monday that he would continue to streamline management at Vienna —

a policy that was expected to win applause from the Austrian business community.

The choice of Mr. Vranitzky was seen as a victory for the right wing of the Austrian Party, which had been loyal to Hannes Androsch, who now heads Creditanstalt, the largest bank in the country. A foe of Mr. Krensch, Mr. Androsch was forced to resign as finance minister in 1980.

The new chancellor had served as Austria's deputy foreign minister still a minister and then went on to head the second-largest bank in Austria, the Länderbank.

## SENATE: Democrats See Victory as Key to Making Reagan a Lane Duck

(Continued from Page 1)

Impact on the presidential election of 1988. The party controlling the Senate, they say, will have an enormous psychological boost, and secure an important forum for proposing its ideas.

"If the Republicans maintain control of the Senate under this assault, and defeat the historic trend of the opposition party in an off-year election, I'd say they begin the 1988 presidential campaign with a very strong, positive attitude," said the Senate Republican consultant who works for Democrats.

Mr. Simpson, however, said that some Republican candidates will contend: "Do you want the Reagan Revolution to continue through 1987? Or do you want to let the two years fall into the basement?"

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## DEMOCRATS: Hopes to Regain Senate Are Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

country is in a kind of political interregnum between the Ronald Reagan era and a post-Reagan period. The strategists expect the voters to focus more on character, less on ideology.

"The messenger is the message," two Democratic Party pollsters, Peter Hart and Geoffrey Gerin, have written of the 1986 races.

"Voters are focusing on the candidates' character to a greater extent than in the past three elections," they say, "and the primary role of issues in 1986 will be to provide insights into a candidate's personal qualities and priorities."

This has encouraged Democratic challengers. In North Dakota, Tax

Commissioner Kent Conrad is putting up a tough challenge to Senator Mark Andrews. In Pennsylvania, the winner of a close Democratic primary election, Representative John P. Murtha, is challenging the Republican Philadelphia suburbs and a small sector of the city where Senator Arlen Specter ran up his record. In North Carolina, the bitter Republican primary continues to hit the "wame," Representative James T. Bryson.

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## NASA: Presidential Commission Faults Safety Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

right-side solid-propellant booster rocket. It said the cold weather at the time of launch was a factor, but ruled out sabotage or any other serious failure as a contributor to the accident.

The panel recommended a redesign of the booster joint, the establishment of a new NASA safety office to monitor key systems and of independent review boards, the improvement of communications within NASA and the industry, and a study of crew escape systems.

The report also called for fundamental changes in the U.S. space program.

"The nation's reliance on the shuttle as its principal space launch capability created a relentless pressure on NASA to increase the flight rate," it said. "Such reliance on a single launch capability should be avoided in the future."

The commission said that NASA and the booster maker's main contractor, Morton Thiokol Inc., had neglected to heed a history of deep concern about the safety of O-ring seals in the booster. The commission's report listed management problems contributing to the accident and said "The commission concluded that there was a serious flaw in the decision-making process leading up to the launch."

"Even the most cursory examination" of the O-ring failure rate "should have indicated that a serious and potentially disastrous situation was developing," the report said.

"Not recognizing and reporting this trend can only be described as a failure of the program to preclude an avoidable accident," it said. "If the program had functioned properly, the Challenger accident might have been avoided."

The report said that testimony before the commission "reveals failures in communication that resulted in a decision to launch the Challenger mission 'based on incomplete and sometimes misleading information, a conflict between engineering data and management judgments, and a NASA management structure that permitted in-

ternal flight safety problems to be bypassed by shuttle managers."

The commission singled out the role of engineers at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, where the booster program is managed, as a contributing factor to the accident.

"The commission is troubled by what appears to be a propensity of management at Marshall to contain potentially serious problems and to attempt to resolve them internally rather than communicate them forward," the report said.

The report was dedicated to the seven astronauts who were killed in the explosion that claimed their lives.

Challenger was launched in the coldest temperatures ever for a shuttle launch, when the temperature was 22 degrees Fahrenheit or 36 degrees Fahrenheit, despite unanimous recommendation by Thiokol engineers to delay the launch because they were worried about the effect of cold weather on the boosters.

The decision was "overruled by company managers under pressure from NASA."

In a reference to a discussion on

the eve of the launch between NASA engineers at Marshall and those at Thiokol's plant in Brigham City, Utah, over whether it was too cold to launch the shuttle safely, the commission blamed both NASA and the rocket maker for recommending a launch despite engineering concerns.

"The decision to launch the Challenger was flawed," the commission said. It criticized NASA's management structure because of the crucial decision was never passed on to the NASA officials who had the final authority to recommend launching.

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## Panel Shook Free of NASA Embrace to Reach Own Conclusions

By Maura Dolan  
and William C. Rempel  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — It had been two weeks since the explosion Jan. 28 of the space shuttle Challenger, and the investigating commission named by President Ronald Reagan was conducting one of its early closed meetings.

Allen McDonald, an engineer for the company that built the shuttle's solid rocket boosters, sat with his face in his hands and wept. He had just disclosed to the commission that he and other Morton Thiokol Inc. engineers had raised safety objections only hours before Challenger's ill-fated launch, but were overruled by superiors.

Sally K. Ride, an astronaut and a member of the commission, walked over to Mr. McDonald and hugged him. "You've got a lot of guts," she said. She turned to Roger Boisjoly, another engineer who had testified about the late-night argument, and hugged him, too. He also burst into tears.

For the 13 members of the commission, the shuttle's disaster was a pivotal episode that would profoundly transform the commission itself, the character of its investigation and perhaps the future of the U.S. space program.

Instead of confining itself to the technical causes of the accident, the commission would become a surprisingly bold and resourceful instrument, determined to pursue the much more complex task of analyzing and then reshaping the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from top to bottom.

In the immediate aftermath of the explosion, NASA had moved quickly to dominate what would follow, launching its own investigation and — when the presidential commission was appointed — moving to spoon-feed its members. Initially, the commission even depended on NASA for offices.

The revelations of the Morton Thiokol engineers, however, reinforced the commission's determination to shake free of the space

agency's embrace and establish unequivocally that it, not NASA, would deliver the final verdict on the worst space disaster in the nation's history.

"We were shocked to our socks," one commission member recalls. "None of us were really prepared for it." He added, "It became two investigations, one into the accident and the second into NASA management, and the second one has taken more time and effort than the first one. That's the whole story. The accident was a by-product of NASA management."

As the commission released its final report Monday, some members were pessimistic that the space agency will receive the complete overhaul they believe is required. But most are satisfied that their investigation uncovered the most pressing of the dangers and laid a groundwork for reform.

On the road to those accomplishments, the commission — an eclectic, accomplished group of scientists, scholars, industry leaders, astronauts and lawyers — had to overcome initial skepticism in Congress and occasional personality clashes among its members.

Because of the expertise of its members and its mandate to report within 120 days, the commission did much of its own legwork instead of leaning heavily on aides. Members who seemed almost timid in their questioning of witnesses soon found themselves snapping impatiently when witnesses tried to duck a question or obscured their responses in technical jargon.

Commissioners say NASA officials initially talked down to them and treated them like children who wanted to tag along on the agency's inquiry.

"NASA started off thinking they were going to show us," said one commissioner who asked not to be identified. "Everybody on that commission knew the system intimately, and when they started telling us, 'This is the shuttle, and this



William P. Rogers, chairman of the presidential commission, at right, with Neil A. Armstrong, the vice chairman.

"When they started telling us, 'This is the shuttle, and this is the front and that is the back,' we didn't take kindly to it."

— A commission member

is the front and that is the back,' we didn't take kindly to it."

The commission, headed by William P. Rogers, a former secretary of state, decided early to move out of NASA headquarters into separate offices of its own. It put together a staff of about 40, including FBI agents, and announced that most of its hearings would be public.

Major General Donald J. Kutyna of the air force, a commissioner who initially favored closed hearings, said he now believes Mr. Rogers was correct in insisting on open meetings.

The evolution was at times painful. Commissioner Joseph F. Sutter, executive vice president of the Boeing Co., said he sometimes felt

like a "Monday morning quarterback." He added, "You don't feel good about beating on other people."

In fact, some NASA officials grew to resent and fear the commission, accusing its members of jumping to conclusions and conducting a witch hunt.

Within the panel, the strong-willed and politically experienced Mr. Rogers clashed with the free-spirited, impetuous Robert P. Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist from the California Institute of Technology. Feynman, who was not a commissioner, said he was often at odds with Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers berated Mr. Feynman after the scientist set out on his own one weekend to score NASA head-quarters for documents and charts. As chairman, Mr. Rogers discov-

ered that he headed a group of individuals who were leaders in their own right and thus capable of being as stubborn and as strong-minded as he.

One commissioner, who agreed to be interviewed only on the condition that he not be identified, complained that the chairman tended to be autocratic and showed a "naïve" impatience to get beyond technical matters that the panelists felt needed further investigation.

Another commissioner said he grew exasperated at times with Mr. Ride, who, while impartial in the probing, nevertheless had been "indoctrinated" by NASA.

Nevertheless, the commissioners found ways to work together. The former test pilot Charles E. (Chuck) Yeager came to only one meeting, but many of the other members put in 60-hour weeks. Friendships were formed and spirited debates rarely became personal.

Commissioners also learned to rely on each other's expertise. One technically unsound of the material, he would ask other members to pursue a line of questioning for him at the public meetings.

Although Mr. Rogers irritated some members, he greatly earned the admiration of most. They say he provided tips on how to deal with the news media, rightly insisted that the investigation be open and quelled the cries for an independent, sealed inquiry on Capitol Hill.

Neil A. Armstrong, the first human to set foot on the moon, became one of the most valuable members. Commissioners describe him as intelligent, diligent and unassuming. Also, said a commissioner, "He was the only one who could keep Rogers in line" when the chairman became too domineering.

The panel had been sworn in only four days when the crucial breakthrough began. At a closed hearing in Washington, Mr. Rogers urged the NASA officials and rep-

resentatives of Morton Thiokol, builder of the solid rocket boosters, not to let their own pride get in the way of the truth.

Mr. McDonald, one of the Thiokol engineers who opposed the launch, stepped forward and advised the commissioners that the launch should not be given the go-ahead.

He told the commission that engineers at Morton Thiokol objected to the launch because of concern that crucial seals, the O-rings, on the rockets would not set properly in cold weather.

The commission asked him to testify along with the other Thiokol engineers at a closed meeting four days later in Florida. It was at this meeting that the engineers broke down and the sealed commission began to pursue the full dimensions of the shuttle's problems.

In the closed session in Florida, the commission learned that NASA managers had failed to report the engineers' concerns to key agency officials responsible for deciding whether to launch. An executive action was called. The panel quickly decided to ask all NASA officials who participated in the pre-launch discussions to remove themselves from the investigation.

Mr. Rogers informed the White House of his plans. On the following day, he released a statement. The decision-making process that led to Challenger's launch appeared to have been "flawed," he said.

The commission then decided to form panels of four or five commissioners each to visit NASA centers in Florida, Texas and Alabama to interview officials and review documents. The relationship with NASA officials at the centers soon improved, and commissioners found themselves gaining a new respect for many of them.

"The NASA team that worked with us, once those who were involved in the decision-making process were removed, cooperated very well," Mr. Rogers said. "They answered our every request."

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## Failure of Move on South Africa Strains Commonwealth

By Chris Peterson

LONDON — The Commonwealth is facing a crisis over the failure of a British seven-member group to promote white-black dialogue in South Africa, and Britain's continuing refusal to agree to full-scale economic sanctions.

Disagreement over sanctions has reached the point, diplomatic sources said, where it threatens to tear apart the association that has bound Britain and its former colonies for 37 years.

According to sources close to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, the situation has worsened because its members have concluded that Pretoria is not interested in

meaningful negotiations and that the only way to end apartheid is by sanctions in one form or another. Diplomats said Britain had little choice now but to accept some form of economic pressure on the white-dominated South African government if it wanted to avoid a virtual breakup of the Commonwealth.

At last week's British officials said they were planning their hopes on the Commonwealth group, which they described as "the only show in town."

The group's question at the Commonwealth heads of government summit meeting in Nassau last year gave Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher a breathing spell, but the

South African raids last month on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana effectively ruined its mission, which was set short soon after the attacks.

Britain is virtually alone in the Commonwealth in opposing full sanctions, and Mrs. Thatcher has come under increasing pressure in recent weeks from various directions.

President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia said he intended to pull his nation out of the Commonwealth if sanctions were not applied.

Former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia, co-chairman of the Eminent Persons Group, contacted the British deputy prime minister, Lord Whitelaw, over the

weekend in an attempt to sway Mrs. Thatcher toward accepting sanctions, diplomats said.

The British press also has reported that Queen Elizabeth II intervened with Mrs. Thatcher, in what was seen as a highly unusual step underlining the monarch's deep concern for the future of the Commonwealth.

Sanctions in the Commonwealth mission, which is scheduled to announce its findings at a news conference in London on Thursday, may fall short of formally recommending sanctions but would leave little doubt that economic pressure is seen as the only way forward.

Although the official British line is still one of opposition to sanc-

tions, there has been a noticeable shift in diplomatic language in London that could point to a possible compromise.

Since the South African raids, British officials have been talking privately about a distinction between "sanctions" and "measures."

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, winding up a seven-month tour of Western Europe, was more specific Monday when he spoke to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"How do you make changes in the world?" he asked. "The answer is apparently not by dialogue. If dialogue has failed, then you move to the menu of reprisals."

Sanctions is a hard word, measures is a better one.

The dilemma confronting Mrs. Thatcher is heightened by the fact that Britain has a large commercial presence in South Africa.

The Commonwealth group's report will be a working paper for an Aug. 3 meeting in London of seven Commonwealth countries.

Diplomats say they expected a stormy meeting with Mrs. Thatcher facing a delicate balancing act. They said that she had to avoid a clash with the queen while trying, on one hand, to get across her message that sanctions will not help produce democracy and, on the other, avoiding a lasting split within the Commonwealth.

## Sweden Seeks Clue to Palme's Murder In '76 Slaying of Chilean, Source Says

By Joseph Lelyveld

LONDON — The Stockholm police are reliably understood to have asked the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation to open its files on the assassination 10 years ago of an opponent of President Augusto Pinochet of Chile in hopes of finding leads on the killing in February of the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme.

The only known connection between the Palme case and the 1976 assassination of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean ambassador to the United States, was supplied by an American citizen, Michael Vernon Townley.

Mr. Townley confessed to having conspired against Mr. Letelier, who was blown up in a car in Washington, on behalf of the Chi-

lean secret police. He eventually testified as a prosecution witness in the case against three Cubans charged in the assassination.

He was reported in 1979 to have told the FBI that he had received orders from his Chilean sponsors to make an attempt on Mr. Palme's life at a 1976 meeting in Madrid of Social Democratic parties.

The Swedish prime minister was cooperating in that period with Mr. Letelier and others in efforts to make an international pariah of the Pinochet regime. He had also been active in making Sweden and other Scandinavian countries a haven for Chilean political refugees.

The reported Chilean plot against Mr. Palme was all but forgotten until the Swedish police were deep into their exhaustive but

frustrating search for motives and suspects in the shooting of the prime minister. Mr. Palme was shot in Stockholm as he walked home from a movie with his wife shortly before midnight on Feb. 28.

A police spokesman in Stockholm declined to confirm the report that a request had been made to the FBI to reopen the Townley files.

Mr. Townley served 62 months in prison for his role in the killings of Letelier and a woman who was in the car with him. In return for his testimony, he was released in 1983 under the Justice Department's witness protection program and given a new identity.

Police say they doubt Monday on reports asserting that Swedish authorities suspected a Chilean link to the murder of the Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

Leif Hallberg, a police spokesman, said that the leads in the investigation "are not inclined in the direction" that the killing was ordered from outside Sweden.

Mr. Hallberg said the murder investigation had advanced and the field of suspects "narrowed gradually," but that current leads "cannot be held to the outside."

## Spanish Boats Blockade French Port

Reuters

BAYONNE, France — About 100 Spanish fishing boats blockaded the French port of Hendaye on Monday to protest restrictions on their fishing off the French coast, the port authorities said.

The boats, mostly from the Spanish fishing village of Puenzambala, sailed into the entrance of the port early Monday morning, completely blocking access to the harbor. Two French naval vessels are patrolling the area but no clashes have been reported so far.



## U.K. Police Raid Hippie Convoy

Policemen restrain a hippie after their dawn raid in the New Forest in Hampshire broke up an illegal camp of hundreds of hippies who had been roaming southern England and snatching many local people. The police made 42 arrests and impounded 100 vehicles.



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## OPINION

## The Supreme Court Forges A Makeshift Social Justice

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Every time the Supreme Court issues a ruling on affirmative action, the groans begin: "unfair," "judging," "muddying the waters." Can't the court just say yes or no? It can't, and a good thing, too. Whether the court intended it or not, this issue, which exploded 15 years ago with so much passion and justice on both sides, is being compromised, judged and muddled into submission. Perhaps even into some rough social consensus.

Consider the recent Supreme Court ruling in the case of a layoff plan in Jackson, Michigan. In order to protect recent black hiring gains, it called for laying off white teachers rather than black teachers with less seniority. A majority on the court held the plan unconstitutional, but the decision yielded no less than five opinions. Yet, sitting through the confusion, a position of reasonable compromise may be emerging. The Justice Department under the Reagan administration would not be

Jackson, the Supreme Court seems loath to permit affirmative action that lays off people. On the other hand, even Justice Powell, writing for the conservative plurality, struck down the Jackson layoff plan, concluding that "other, less intrusive means of accomplishing similar purposes — such as the adoption of hiring goals — are available."

Why hiring and not firing? First, because firing is too "intrusive" a burden: Laying a job you have is a far greater injury than not getting one you only want. But, second, and far more important, because the burden of affirmative action in hiring is diffused to a considerable extent among society generally — and thus is socially tolerable.

Laid-off whites are easily identifiable. You can not only count them, you can name them: five out of work, angry and out of court. A disappointed white job applicant, however, is generally far from sure that he would have gotten the job had there been no affirmative action.

Hiring, yes; firing, no. This suggests a rather odd and elegant rule of thumb: To determine whether reverse discrimination is permitted, the important point is not whether the original (black) victims can be identified — the administration position — but whether the current (white) victims cannot be identified. The idea is difficult, to produce a truly "racial" remedy for the "societal" injury of racial discrimination, and to cushion blanket individuals from having to pay for the failures of the larger society.

The diffusion principle lies behind many other governmental policies. Consider the debate about the 35-mph speed limit. We know that raising it to pre-1973 levels will cause 2,000 to 4,000 more deaths. Since these are statistical deaths, it is still arguable that the trade-off is reasonable. If we knew in advance, however, the names and addresses of those who would die so that others could enjoy faster interstate deliveries, the question would never even be discussed.

In the Jackson layoff case, we have the names and addresses of those paying the penalty. Hence the court's distaste with the "tailoring" of this remedy. Hence the invocation of the "diffusion" principle. It is an approach to race-conscious affirmative action that is, to be sure, not wholly satisfying. After all, if race-consciousness is wrong in principle, it should be wrong in hiring as well as firing. But diffusion does lessen the competing claims of minorities for redress and of whites for equal treatment.

It considers not what remedy is just but what remedy is socially tolerable. The Supreme Court has two more major affirmative-action cases pending this session. It will be interesting to see whether it can maintain its course of muddling through, wisely.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## Censorship in Baltimore

Few people were likely to have noticed the small report "Animal Farm Dropped in Baltimore" (May 26) but it concerned one of the pressing issues of our time. The play was dropped after the threat of a number of Eastern European countries to withdraw their entries. Far from being a cosmetic change, as the festival's producers claim, it is allowing these nations, which carefully screen what their own citizens can see, to exercise this same censorship in the West. They rightly fear the power of truth to expose the nature of totalitarianism. Far from keeping the festival "innocent," as was claimed, the festival lost a valuable revelation of tyranny, by a nation that is one of America's closest friends, in order to please countries who practice the very kind of tyranny "Animal Farm" exposes. There is surely a tragic irony in that which George Orwell would have appreciated, and wept over.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN,

Heerde, The Netherlands.

## No Panic on Wall Street

William Safire's opinion column on insider trading ("Criminal Business: Peeking the Shards of Wall Street," June 3) and the implications of the charges against Dennis Levine are glib, exaggerated and, most important, misinformed.

Although the criminal charges against Mr. Levine are serious and the amount

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

he allegedly stole is enormous by individual standards, insider trading, as evidenced by Security and Exchange Commission investigations, is not destabilizing to the financial markets. To say that Wall Street is "on the thin edge of panic" is to blow way out of proportion the consequences of the SEC's current investigations.

Mr. Safire has drummed up a scenario of small groups of professionals sneaking around Wall Street stealing the hard-earned money of honest investors. This is a business dream, in most professions there is a small minority who try to make money the easy way at the expense of others — including journalism.

Mr. Safire states that "larceny in the fast track" is growing and "poses a danger to the U.S. economy." What evidence does he have for this statement? And what basis is there for stating that there is a "junk" bond "bubble"? I suspect that Mr. Safire does not know what a "junk" bond is, or what it is used for (in almost all cases to finance growing companies, not leveraged buyouts). The appellation indicates more accurately the quality of his own research.

PETER HALL,

Paris.

## A Vote of Thanks

I wish to record the thanks of St. John Ambulance to the American authorities in West Africa. By coincidence, twice in recent weeks

Aeromedical Services of St. John Ambulance have been called upon to effect emergency medical evacuations by air ambulance flights from Mauritania in West Africa. Communications with Nounkhot, the capital, are not that reliable, nor does Britain have direct representation in Mauritania.

In each instance, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has enlisted the assistance of the nearest British Embassy in West Africa. Communications with Nounkhot, the capital, are not that reliable, nor does Britain have direct representation in Mauritania.

On each occasion, this embassy responded by sending its nurse to the hospital to check on the patient's condition, rather than rely upon verbal reports. Detailed information was speedily relayed back to London via Sierra Leone, enabling doctors to make a preliminary assessment and preliminary arrangements even before we were able to make direct contact with the doctors treating these patients in the Mauritania hospital.

The second case involved a patient very badly burned in a shop-floor accident, and the hospital informed us that while the patient needed certain antibiotics, the hospital had none and could not obtain them. Before we were able to take action, we received a further report that the U.S. Embassy had traced a source of supply and provided these necessary drugs to the hospital, to which the patient had quickly responded. This culminated in a prompt and safe repatriation of the patient to Britain.

## Turning Over a New Leaf: How to Weed Out the Past

By Irene Gunther

NEW YORK — My address book was a mess. Its spine was torn, its cover ragged, coffee and ink stained its pages. And it bulged with scraps of paper and business cards I'd carelessly thrown in the book. So I was delighted to receive a new address book for my birthday, a sleek red leather one that lay neat and flat on the corner of my desk.

Delighted that it would help me get on top of transferring the names and numbers. It doesn't seem like a big deal, just

food in family memory. Discarding them was like throwing away a blouse I'd hated since the day I bought it or a pair of shoes that hurt. With only a slight twinge, I eliminated masses of people I'd met on vacation and promised to keep in touch with, but hadn't.

My children's addresses and phone numbers almost filled up the Gs by themselves. Kids can really mess up an address book. I could — and did, nostalgically — trace their progress from school to school, job to job, city to city. I enjoyed starting them off again on a neat white page, even though I knew it would remain neat for only a few weeks.

That left the hard part — friends. Friends, I saw, were fickle. They had divorced, remarried, moved away, and disappeared. I felt sad, and a little resentful, when I came to the married couple who had shared an address and telephone number for 30 years, whose children had grown up with mine. Now they have separate numbers to go with separate lives. How could they have done that to me? I remembered all the shared Thanksgiving, the cozy Saturday evenings we had spent together.

There were other friends, the ones who had drifted away, whether through their choice or mine. Reliving their rebalancing long-past events that created a gap between us, I wondered who was at fault and regretted again that neither I nor they had been big enough to bridge the gap. I debated whether to put them in the new book to remind myself to send a Christmas card or face the fact that our friendship was over.

I ended up putting most of them back, just as, each year, I take out of my closet, then replace, the Chinese red silk dress I wore on a romantic evening long ago — and never since — and the outmoded, cashmere skirt, bought on a memorable trip through France.

Then there were the ghosts, those who had died and whose names I had never brought myself to cross out. The friend I used to play tennis with who had died of leukemia, the lively and funny woman who had cleaned my house rather badly and loved my children well, the wonderfully eccentric old lady from whom we had rented a house in Connecticut. Clearly, it would have been born to transfer them. But eliminating them seemed like an act of betrayal.

Happily, these 19th-century movements included early, post-revolutionary, romantic American (1812) nationalism, which, like the Irish, English, Greek or Basque variety, has been left over for us to enjoy today — however anachronistic early American nationalism might seem to Irish eyes.

DEDWYDD JONES, Llanau, Lancashire.

ANACHRONISTIC NATIONALISM

Regarding the opinion column "Spain: Crumbling 300 Years of Change Into a Decade" (June 2):

William Pfaff states that Irish nationalism is "left over from... the Romantic nationalist movements of the early 19th century." This is not so. Irish nationalism is an anachronism left over from the romantic nationalist movements of the 19th century, which only much later culminated in the anachronistic nationalist movements of the early 19th century. Happily, these 19th-century movements included early, post-revolutionary, romantic American (1812) nationalism, which, like the Irish, English, Greek or Basque variety, has been left over for us to enjoy today — however anachronistic early American nationalism might seem to Irish eyes.

DEDWYDD JONES, Llanau, Lancashire.

While expressing our thanks to the U.S. Embassy in Nounkhot for their prompt and expert response to our calls for assistance, particularly considering we were dealing with British and not U.S. citizens, it is also fair to record that we received similar support from U.S. authorities elsewhere in the world whenever we have called for help in our work to provide medical assistance to those traveling abroad. We are most grateful.

LORD WESTBURY, London.

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DEDWYDD JONES, Llanau, Lancashire.

The writer, an author, is working on a novel. This article was contributed to The New York Times.

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## China, Despite Denials, Is Said To Supply Iran With Weapons

By Daniel Southard  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China is selling weapons in large quantities to Iran, diplomats here say, despite repeated denials by the Chinese government.

The diplomats said last week that the weapons sold by China to Iran have increased in quantity and value over the past year or two. They said they did not have a dollar estimate of the weapons sold, but saw as credible an estimate of \$1.6 billion in recent Chinese sales to Iran appearing in the latest issue of "The Military Balance 1985-86," published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. The sales were agreed to early last year, the institute said.

Not long ago, estimates of China's total arms sales to all overseas customers came to little more than \$1 billion. But the Chinese have been moving aggressively in the field, selling not only to Middle Eastern countries but also seeking markets throughout the Third World. Their latest target for overseas arms sales appears to be Latin America, but diplomats said they

had not yet had much success in that region.

The institute said that China also had sold weapons to Iraq, which is engaged in a protracted war with Iran, thus making China, like North Korea, a supplier to both sides in the Gulf war.

But the institute did not list China as a "primary supplier" to Iraq. It did list China as a primary supplier to Iran, providing the Iranians with J-6 interceptors, tanks, artillery and surface-to-air missiles under an agreement that it said was concluded in March 1985.

The institute said that Iran also received arms, supplies and spare parts from, among others, Israel, North Korea, Eastern Europe, Argentina and Switzerland. It said that Iran was buying war material on the open market.

"Some Chinese weapons have been identified in Iranian service," the report said. It also said that Iran "has apparently received arms from Egypt, the U.S.S.R., China, North Korea, France, Portugal and Brazil."

### Freed Librarian Urged To Take Her Senate Seat

Agence France-Press

MONROVIA, Liberia — A leading Liberian official has appealed to Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf to take her seat in the national legislature as a "sign of good faith," state television reported. Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf was freed Friday in an amnesty for prisoners held since the abortive coup of Nov. 12.

Rupel Marshall, superintendent of Monrovia county, which includes Monrovia, said Sunday that such action by Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf would be "in the spirit of national reconciliation as well manifested" by President Samuel K. Doe's amnesty order.

Chinese weapons have the advantage for Third World nations of being cheaper and easier to operate and maintain than weapons sold by Western nations.

The Chinese have been denying reports of arms sales to Iran since the early 1980s. The latest denial came at a regular press briefing in Beijing on Wednesday. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ma Yuzhen, when asked about the institute's report, recalled earlier denials and said that China "strictly abides by the principle of neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war."

But Western and Asian diplomats in Beijing asserted last autumn that they were certain that China had been selling conventional weapons to Iran for several years. They said the purpose appeared to be twofold: To earn foreign exchange for China's economic modernization program and to assure the Chinese influence in the Middle East.

A businessman in Beijing has said that if the Chinese can continue to increase their overseas arms sales it will place them in a better position to buy sophisticated military equipment from abroad, which they cannot yet produce themselves.

China reportedly began secretly supplying arms to Iran by way of North Korea sometime after mid-1982. Diplomats said late last year that this channel continued to be used, possibly along with others. By funneling arms through North Korea, the Chinese could deny making any direct arms deliveries to Iran.

Arms deliveries to Iran from China from 1982 to 1984 were said to include fighter planes, tanks, artillery and light infantry weapons. In April 1984, the Chinese Foreign Ministry denied that China was selling arms to Iran by way of North Korea.



Glenn Anderson, brother of Terry Anderson, one of four Americans being held by Islamic fundamentalists in Lebanon, during a videotaped plea for his brother's release.

## Brother of Hostage Dies After Plea

Reuters

OCALA, Florida — Glenn Anderson, 46, the cancer-stricken brother of an American hostage who vowed to stay alive until his brother Terry was freed by his Lebanese captors, died Saturday while flying home to his wife and seven children.

Mr. Anderson, who made an emotional plea last Wednesday

for his brother's freedom, died shortly before his flight was to land in Ocala.

In his videotaped appeal from a hospital room in Batavia, New York, he begged for the release of Terry Anderson, an Associated Press correspondent held for 15 months by Islamic fundamentalists. Three other Americans also are being held.

"My father died of cancer, waiting to see Terry. He did not see him," said Mr. Anderson, who was suffering from lung cancer. "Now I have cancer and I made a vow I would not die until I saw Terry."

He added: "That boat is getting very close to the end. Please release him. I wish to see him one more time."

## Iranian Guerrillas Say 1,000 One-Party System Is Wrong, Nyerere Tells Zambians

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

PARIS — More than 1,000 members of the main resistance to the Iranian government have left France for an arms on the Iran-Iraq border, the group said Monday.

The members of the group, the Mujahidin Khalai, are believed to have departed in the weeks before their leader, Massoud Rajavi, left Paris for Iraq on Saturday, apparently as a result of pressure from the French government.

Mr. Rajavi's departure was seen here as part of an effort to restore normal ties between France and Iran and to help secure the release of French hostages held by Iranian extremist groups in Lebanon.

Nine Frenchmen have been taken hostage in the past year and one is believed to have been executed.

On Saturday, the French police raided Mr. Rajavi's headquarters in Aulnay-sous-Bois, a Paris suburb, checking the identity papers of Mujahidin members. Hours later, Mr. Rajavi left by private plane for Iraq.

In a series of negotiations since the end of March, Iran has specified several conditions for the return of normal relations. In addition to the expulsion of Mr. Rajavi, the Iranian demands include the return of a \$1-billion loan made to France during the days of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and an end to French support for Iraq in the Gulf war.

The Mujahidin said Monday that its 1,000 members would go to an area on the Iran-Iraq border, presumably to join anti-government guerrilla forces that it says it maintains there.

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## Swiss Leader Apologizes To Gypsies Over Policy

Government Had Backed the Removal Of 600 Children From Their Families

By Thomas W. Neyer  
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The president of Switzerland has apologized to the nation's 30,000 Gypsies for the actions of a government-backed youth charity that has acknowledged taking more than 600 Gypsy children from their parents between 1926 and 1973 for their "well-being."

The action by President Alphonse Egli last week was an attempt by the government to close what he called a "sad chapter" in Swiss history, involving the charity, called Pro Juventute, which means For Youth. It also paved the way for an investigation into the placing of Gypsy infants in foster homes and institutions under the program, which was called Operation Children of the Road.

"Federal support permitted the removal of the infants from their families," Mr. Egli said in his statement. "I present my regrets and my excuses before Swiss public opinion."

Historians and lawyers who have studied the program said it was a misguided attempt to provide a better life for the children, who were thought to face a bleak future of wandering and vagrancy with their nomadic families. The program received financial support from the government, and continued for more than 40 years before the charity ended it in 1973.

Although newspapers reports, which often described the program as a form of "kidnapping," were published as early as 1973, little was done to unite the families until recently. A legal complaint was filed May 30 on behalf of the Gypsies by a Swiss lawyer, Stephan Frischknecht, and new reports in the press created public pressure, prompting the government to act.

Critics of the program said that many of the children wound up in prisons, mental institutions or juvenile detention centers, and were later

unable to get in touch with their families.

Mr. Egli said the government would seize certain documents held by Pro Juventute and that they would be studied by officials.

"This is an enormously complicated problem," Mr. Frischknecht said. "We don't know where all the children are, if some were adopted, or sent abroad, if some died. The files can tell us that. But it opens the question of how many of the children who are grown-up now want to know where they came from."

The case has created an uproar here in recent weeks. Mr. Frischknecht said that many of the people who were involved in the program are still senior officials in Pro Juventute or in government institutions that housed the children. He said the officials had tried to keep the story from the public.

## Iran and Syria Pursue Talks on Beirut Conflict

Reuters

BEIRUT — Syria and Iran pursued peace efforts in Beirut and Damascus Monday in an effort to stop the fighting at Palestinian camps in Beirut that began nearly three weeks ago.

More than 30 people have died in fighting between Palestinians and Syrian-backed Shiite Moslems, including five who were killed in shelling Sunday night and Monday morning. Twenty were wounded in the shelling.

In Beirut, the conflict was discussed by Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed Ali Besharati of Iran and Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, Beirut Radio reported.

"We informed the prime minister that all Iranian officials are deeply saddened by the conflict," Mr. Besharati said.

Mr. Besharati arrived Sunday in Beirut from Damascus, where he discussed the fighting with President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Amal militia, was in Damascus on Monday for talks with Syrian officials. He was expected to be joined by the leaders of Syrian-backed Palestinian groups and Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Druze Moslem militia in Lebanon.

## N.Y. Youths Go on Rampage

United Press International

NEW YORK — About two dozen youths went on a rampage in mid-Manhattan after a pop concert on Sunday, assaulting and robbing elderly tourists and theatergoers along Broadway, the police said. At least 25 persons were arrested and more than 20 to 25 victims were seriously injured.

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## Chinese Party Leader Meets With Thatcher

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Hu Yaobang, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, met Monday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a session centering on the smooth transfer of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Mr. Hu's visit to Britain is the first stop on a tour of four West European capitals.

British officials said the high profile Britain was giving to the Mr. Hu's visit underlined the relationship that had grown between the two countries during negotiations on the transfer of Hong Kong, which Britain has controlled under a 99-year lease signed in 1898.

Li Peng, a Chinese vice prime minister who is among a 40-member delegation with Mr. Hu, signed a tentative agreement earlier for a £35-million (£33-million) program to help Chinese students to study in Britain.

Before his meeting with Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Hu reviewed an honor guard in the grounds of the Foreign Office in a ceremony normally reserved for visiting heads of state. He will be the guest of Queen Elizabeth II at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

Western Europe. He will also visit France, West Germany and Italy.

**Reasons Behind Trip**  
Daniel Sutherland of The Washington Post reported earlier from Beijing:

One goal of Mr. Hu's trip is to stress that China is safe for European business investments. His second major aim, according to analysts in Beijing, is to add to his credentials as the successor to Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader.

Mr. Hu's visit to Britain was only his second to a Western nation. He has also traveled to Australia.

At some point within the next few years, Mr. Hu, 71, is supposed to take over as the head of a collective leadership. Mr. Deng, 81, has been talking about retiring for some time. He claims to have turned over day-to-day affairs to Mr. Hu and his colleagues, but Mr.

Deng clearly still has the final say in many important matters.

One of the major questions facing Western diplomats and investors is whether Mr. Hu has the strength and standing to hold China together and keep Mr. Deng's strong military background and thus might have trouble keeping the army in line.

One concern of Western analysts is that Mr. Hu does not share Mr. Deng's strong military background and thus might have trouble keeping the army in line.

**New Nepal Parliament Meets**  
United Press International  
KATMANDU, Nepal — The newly elected parliament met for the first time Monday and set Wednesday for electing a speaker soon after King Birendra appointed five members to the caretaker government.

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Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, joke with Hungarians in Budapest.

## Gorbachev Suggests a World System To Aid Victims of Nuclear Accidents

**The Associated Press**  
BUDAPEST — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, called Monday for the creation of an international legal system to provide medical and material assistance to victims of any future nuclear accidents.

Speaking at the Csepel machine-tool plant on the second day of a visit to Hungary, Mr. Gorbachev said the world had learned many lessons from the April 26 accident at the Chernobyl power plant in the Ukraine.

The reactor accident, which spread radiation over much of Europe and other parts of the world, left 26 persons dead and dozens seriously ill.

Mr. Gorbachev repeated his call for an international forum to coordinate peaceful uses of nuclear energy and said the leading nuclear powers, under the International Atomic Energy Agency, should work for development of a new and "reliable" reactor.

"Particular attention is to be paid to the material and moral-psychological damages caused by the nuclear accident," Mr. Gorbachev said, according to a transcript provided by MTI, the official Hungarian press agency.

"We believe that a legal order should be set up," he said, "under which states would obligate themselves to provide free medical assistance, dwellings and other kinds of financial aid to the victims."

Mr. Gorbachev also warned that the world must develop a reliable system to prevent nuclear terrorism.

He said the Soviet Union was conducting thorough investigations into the Chernobyl accident, adding: "We have taken increased safety measures with all nuclear power plants both in operation and under construction."

After his speech, Mr. Gorbachev went on a walking tour along a fashionable street in central Budapest, accompanied by Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader.

Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, and Mr. Kadar's wife, Maria, walked with them, observed by several thousand Budapest residents.

The Soviet leader was holding two days of talks with Hungarian officials before the opening on Tuesday of a conference of the Warsaw Pact political leaders.

Mr. Gorbachev's visit to Hungary was part of a tour of four West European capitals.

He will be the guest of Queen Elizabeth II at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

Before his meeting with Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Hu reviewed an honor guard in the grounds of the Foreign Office in a ceremony normally reserved for visiting heads of state.

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## Hope Still Seen in Seoul In Constitutional Talks

**By Susan Chira**  
*New York Times Staff Writer*

SEOUL — Politicians, intellectuals and diplomats here said that continuing talks on the crucial issue of constitutional revision offer changes that might ease growing political tensions and allow Koreans more say in choosing their government.

They added that although they did not believe a recent surge of violent protest would provoke a broader uprising, failure to forge an acceptable compromise would risk more widespread protest.

"Right now there isn't one clear issue that can serve as a catalyst like a fraudulent election," said a longtime foreign resident. "There's still hope that the question of constitutional revision can be worked out through a process of negotiation and compromise."

In the last few weeks, the government and the opposition have entered an uneasy political truce. On Thursday, the National Assembly opened a special session to discuss constitutional revision.

The opposition leaders insist that the government of President Chun Doo Hwan must demonstrate its commitment to greater political freedom by releasing those detained for political offenses.

In February, the opposition started a petition drive to amend the constitution and permit direct presidential elections. Rallies drew tens of thousands to the streets in largely peaceful protests.

At the same time, however, a more radical opposition has emerged — a loose coalition of students, workers and members of the clergy who seek more fundamental changes and have staged violent protests to back their demands.

Although Western diplomats and government officials estimated that the number of radicals is still small, they said their actions had dramatically altered the political landscape and increased pressures on the elected opposition party.

**Arrests at U.S. Embassy**  
Nine students who tried to enter the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on Sunday were arrested, police and embassy officials said. The Associated Press reported. An official said the incident ended quickly and there were no injuries.

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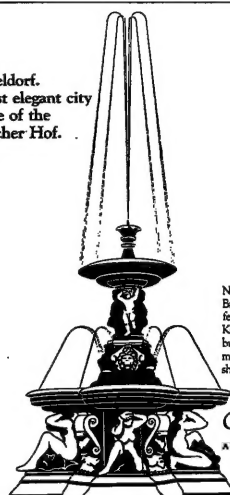
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## SPORTS

## Bird's Celtics at New Heights

By Thomas Boswell

**BOSTON**—Legends take root and grow on days like Sunday in the Boston Garden. Legends of heroism and legends of the opposite sort, too.

With his incoherence of the Houston Rockets in the sixth and final game of the National Basketball Association finals, Larry Bird added another large page to the resume he's amassing as the best all-around player in basketball history.

Simultaneously, Ralph Sampson gave more fuel to those who'd damn him as the most disappointing giant in the clutch since Wilt Chamberlain.

Legends of course, bear only a shadowy resemblance to reality. Sport feeds on the pleasure of exaggeration. Get on the right side of the myth-making machinery and it fuels your own self-esteem while granting a protective aura that deters critics. But get on the wrong side for too long, and you're on your own. Even if you don't come to believe in your own invisible flaws, others may.

Bird, with the most impressive basketball arrogance since Bill Russell, hardly needed another coat of armor, nor the 6-foot-9 (2.06-meter) Boston Celtic's number one player trophy to put next to his three straight regular-season MVP awards.

Sampson, more stylish than

warrior by nature, hardly needed more burdens. Now, after getting himself ejected in a humiliating, childish brawl with a 6-foot-1 Celtic in Game 5, he has another memory — two points in Sunday's first 32 minutes as his team fell a hopeless 22 points behind. Talk about being naked before three enemies.

Though raw numbers say that Bird is not the best of his era, they still do not touch the core of his value, especially on days like Sunday's 114-97 Celtic victory. His triple-double — 29 points, 12 assists and 11 rebounds — seemed to require a recount. Certainly every column was a half-dozen errors. Bird's per-game averages for the 18 games of the playoffs are almost that good: 25.5 points, 9.3 rebounds and 8.2 assists.

Houston's Jim Petersen was closer to the majority opinion when he said: "I've never seen anyone who could demolish a whole team like he can. It's like he doesn't even need his teammates. It's just him, one on five, and he almost beats you singlehandedly."

Normally Bird doesn't play against the other team; he plays against the game itself. Not this time. Bird took Game 5 personally. He played the Rockets. He wasn't a purist, he was a killer. So he was over the Celtics' 35-point blowout in Houston, plus the unanswered punches Sampson laid out on Celtics, that, at coach K.C. Jones said, "For the last two

days, he's been the quietest man I ever saw."

Bird had demanded that peace and sacrifice were in order. Guard Dennis Johnson came forward and said to Jones, "Let me cover Robert Reid." And center Robert Parish, ashamed of his Game 5 sleepwalk, asked for Alonzo Mourning.

Johnson and Parish may have volunteered for KP duty, but nobody loves dirty work as much as Bird. On a floor littered with 7-footers, he was the dominant force. Bird screamed at his mates. "Why aren't you guys down here with me?" On defense, he picked off Sampson's and Olajuwon's pockets all game long.

And Sampson was in double jeopardy. No one knows how much all those signs — "Sampson is a Sissy," "Ralph, why don't you fight Marvin Hagler. He's more your size" — bothered him as he withdrew further into his shell.

What indignantly humped Sampson was the way Johnson got in Reid's jersey and rendered him mute and void. "I took myself out of the offense," said Reid. "I got me and I couldn't get the ball to Ralph. We just didn't take care of each other."

Sampson didn't take care of himself, either. Kevin McHale used him throughout for 29 in-your-face points.



Bird's champagne shower.

By the time that McHale and Bird walked off the court, high-fives themselves to exhaustion, with the Celtics ahead by 30 and the Garden doing its earthly best to keep them there, few questions left to be answered. Only those concerning matters of legend.

Are these Celtics — 67-15 in the regular season and 15-2 in the playoffs — the greatest NBA team since the 1957-58 Bulls?

Is Bird the best who ever played?

Jones, at the risk of insulting old teammates, said, "This team is the best team I ever saw." And General Manager Red Auerbach offered, "This is one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I have ever been associated with."

Even Houston Coach Bill Fitch offered that, "Walton, Bird and McHale are all going to end up in the Hall of Fame. This Celtic team is going to look even better in a few years after this [Houston] team does all it's going to do."

Bird couldn't have cared less. "I got a lot of work to do this summer," he said. "We want to repeat."

If he and his teammates become the first team since the 1957-58 Bulls to repeat as champions, there will be time enough to undertake such long thoughts. For now, leave it at this: No living athlete gives as much continual pleasure and never-ending surprise as Larry Bird.

## Lacy's 3 Homers Help Orioles Rout Yankees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The longest nine-inning game in American League history almost gave Lee Lacy enough time to get into the record book. "Number four was in my back of my mind," Lacy said after hitting three home runs and driving in six runs in the Baltimore Orioles' 15-9 rout of the New York Yankees here Sunday.

Lacy entered the game with two homers this season, but his three during Sunday's first six innings. With a chance to tie the major-league record of four in a game, he singled in the seventh and tied out in the eighth.

The Orioles batted 22 hits in a game that took four hours and 16 minutes — not including a 40-minute rain delay. The contest lasted five minutes longer than the previous longest nine-inning American League game (Milwaukee at Chicago on July 10, 1983) but was two minutes shorter than the longest game in the majors since then on Oct. 2, 1985, between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In completing a three-game sweep, the Orioles ran their winning streak to four. New York has lost five of its last six.

Lacy cracked a three-run homer against Ed Whitson with a bases-empty home run. He connected for a two-run shot off Steve Carlton in the seventh. Finch hit the first-run homer in the fourth and led off the sixth by homering against Doug Drabek for a 7-1 lead.

The Yankees pulled to within 7-4 with a five-run sixth, but the Orioles put the game away with seven runs in the seventh. Finch hit Mike Young delivered a run-scoring single. John Shuey had a two-run double and Lacy's two-run homer made it 12-4. A throwing error by first baseman Don Mattingly and Larry Sheen's RBI grounder capped the uprising.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 3: In Milwaukee, Tim Lincecum pitched eight shutout innings to beat a perennial three-game losing streak during May 5.

Blue Jays 4, Tigers 2: In Detroit, the Blue Jays won their second straight game, beating the Tigers 4-2. Tony Fernandez, run-scoring grounder in the eighth broke a 2-2 tie and reliever Mark Eichhorn pitched four hitless innings for Toronto.

Twins 5, Royals 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Randy Bush dominated the Royals, pitching seven innings to lead Minnesota past the Royals and Red Sox.

Indians 11, Angels 4: In Cleveland, the first of four home runs by Brooks Jacoby, a three-run shot that capped a five-run first, started the Indians on their rout of California. Jay Carter had an RBI triple in the

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

inning to extend his hitting streak to 21 games, longest in the majors since 1914.

White Sox 8, A's 5: In Chicago, Greg Walker doubled and singled and drove in three runs and Bobby Bonilla hit a two-run double as the White Sox completed a four-game sweep of Oakland.

Rangers 5, Mariners 4: In Arlington, Texas, rookie Pete Incaviglia hit a three-run homer and drove in three runs and Bobby Bonilla hit a two-run double as the White Sox completed a four-game sweep of Oakland.

Rays 12, Phillies 6: In the National League, in Montreal, Fielder Yountman allowed only one hit and also hit his first major-league homer to spark the Expos. The only hit Philadelphia hit was an infield single by Glenn Wilson in the eighth.

Mets 4, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Kevin Mitchell drove in three runs

with a homer and a single as New York won four games of the five-game series.

Astros 4, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Mark Buehrle broke a 1-1 tie with an RBI single in the sixth and Mike Scott struck out nine to give Houston a split of a four-game series.

Cubs 14, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, Keith Moreland's three-run homer highlighted a nine-run sixth that buried the Cardinals.

Padres 4, Braves 1: In San Diego, Greg Walker pitched a three-hitter and drove in all the Padres runs. Thurmond plated two runs with a double in the second and two more with a single in the sixth. Both times, Atlanta had walked Gary Templeton to pinch for Thurmond.

Rays 12, Giants 3, Giants 3, Reds 1: In San Francisco, Mike Woodard and Rob Thompson executed back-to-back consecutive sacrifice bunts in the eighth to give the Giants a doubleheader split. In



Lee Lacy

the opener, Dave Parker drove in three runs with a double and a homer, and Steve Rose opened two runs with a triple in the ninth. (AP, UP)

## Two Wins Westchester Golf by 1 Shot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HARRISON, N.Y.** — Bob West made scrambling plays and then sank a two-foot birdie putt on the 18th to beat Willie Wood by one shot and win the Westchester Classic golf tournament, the final tune-up for this week's U.S. Open.

In winning for the second time in 18 months, West, 34, won the \$75,000 prize and a \$10,000 bonus. They shot a final-round 67 — part of it during a heavy rainstorm — for a 72-hole total of 125 under 72.

West, who birdied six holes in a row en route to a 67, and Ed Morgan finished third at 75, while Mike Reid (72) finished alone in fifth at 77.

Reid, Tivy and Ray Floyd beat the final round and for lead. Floyd, in one of the greatest clutch shots in golf history, won in 1963, shot a 6-over-par 77 to finish at 323.

Reid's winnings of \$24,000 put him over the \$1 million mark in career earnings, making him the first player in tournament history to reach that plateau without winning a tournament.

Reid is the fifth player to win two tournament titles.

## IOC Will Seek Compromise On Summer Games Dispute

The Associated Press

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland** — A proposal involving dramatic sleight-of-hand and a demand for open access to a normally secretive nation was being pushed Monday by the International Olympic Committee prepared to deal with the question of where events will be held in the communist-ruled northern half of the divided peninsula.

Representatives of North Korea and South Korea gathered here for the third meeting on the North's demand to co-host the Games.

The sessions are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday at IOC headquarters, and are expected to be the most important yet in deciding whether the Games will be held by a political body.

South, the South Korean capital, was awarded the Games in 1981, and the city's Olympic organizing committee has said it will consider any "reasonable proposal" but would never accept a co-host plan.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said Sunday in Paris that events would be offered to the North — not by the Seoul organizers, but by the IOC.

"The truth is that South Korea will offer some events of the Seoul Games to the IOC, which will negotiate with North Korea," he said.

Samuranch said that such a plan might involve cycling, table tennis, archery and soccer. By going through the IOC, they said, officials would avoid the appearance of South Korea's directly allowing events to be held in the communist-ruled northern half of the divided peninsula.

Samuranch said that North Korea must be willing to open its borders to all members of the Olympic family. "That would come to about 85,000 journalists, including 10,000 journalists, he said. "What is important is the gesture of South Korea and the IOC in offering part of these Games to North Korea."

North Korea never has hosted an international sports event on the scale of the Olympics. It would be a break in the normal mode of operations of the Pyongyang government to open the gates to such a large number of foreigners, especially a sizeable contingent of Western journalists.

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## SPORTS

## Danes' Fluid Play Floods Uruguayans With Goals

International Herald Tribune  
NEZAUALCOYOTL, Mexico — Thank heavens this most Catholic of countries does not have soccer on the Sabbath.

For the second successive Sunday I have seen art transcending reality. First it was Brazil outwitting Spanish brutality in

## ROB HUGHES

Guadalajara. Now, transcending that, comes Denmark's 6-1 annihilation of Uruguay.

Suddenly it seems not just naive to pray for the game's soul. Suddenly there comes a beauty fit for any continent.

Neza Stadium nestles on the outskirts of Mexico City's mammoth sprawl. It is the crucible of a heart-wrenching slum district, and it may never again be visited by such beautiful or such complete soccer as that of the Danes.

Here, on Latin soil, they utterly humiliated the South American champions. "I should be sad, but I am so happy to have seen it," commented Arnaldo Nardone, a sportswriter from Montevideo. "I really hoped my country could win this World Cup, but I have just seen a team morally, skillfully, ... beaten heavily in every way. I can write that we lost to one of the best teams on earth."

Nine min. Nardone. Play country's soccer players could not acknowledge Denmark's superiority as sportswriting.

The struggle between good and evil began 28 seconds after the kickoff. That was all it took for Michael Laudrup, the 21-year-old Juventus forward, to feed the cynical edge of Jose Batista's studs down his shin.

Paul. Moments later, a Dane fell near the center circle, apparently karate-chopped. How would the Mexican referee deal with such thuggery? Latin assisting Latin?

After five minutes, Senior Antonio Marquez flashed his first yellow card — to the Dane Ivan Nielsen. Most correct refereeing decision, after Nielsen lacked Uruguay's star Enzo Francescoli.

But our suspicions were groundless. Marquez was to prove a completely fair arbiter.

Uruguay had gone a goal down in 10 minutes (the craft of attacking sweeper Morten Olsen and the daring of Laudrup freed Preben Elkjaer for the first of his three goals) when Marquez first demonstrated firm, brave refereeing.

At 13 minutes, Miguel Angel Rosco took Laudrup at the knee



Preben Elkjaer beating Uruguay's goalie, Fernando Alvarez, for the second of his three goals in Denmark's 6-1 victory.

and was booked. Six minutes later, the same Uruguayan crushed Frank Arnesen, and amid an intimidating posse of Uruguayans, Rosco was sent off.

This had been the second deeply satisfying sign that referees are to stick back at the thugs and the cheats. The previous day, an Englishman — a schoolmaster, to boot — had been brave and correct enough to show the yellow card to Mexico's own hyped-up superstar, Hugo Sanchez.

One hundred and ten thousand people in the stadium, and the prizes Sanchez bing polarized and pretending on the turf. George Courtney had seen enough play-acting, enough cheating designed to waste time, and sent off Sanchez now.

Outside is another matter. Laudrup was later lashed into submission with injuries to both legs; Arnesen became another candidate for first aid and Jens Jorg Bertelsen, architect of Denmark's midfield, was fouled by da Silva and suffered what appeared to be some ligaments in his right ankle.

Yet sweet was the Dane's revenge. Jesper Olsen is some substance. He rose from the bench to score with almost indecent aplomb from Elkjaer's prompt, and Elkjaer — the one Dane who looks gangly and uncoordinated — scored twice more, once from a run half the length of the field.

The big Verona forward now has 36 goals in 55 international matches, but off the field he instinctively shares glory. "Three goals against Uruguay — of course it's good for me. But I hope the team continues this type of football."

"We are 22 friends, the team and the substitutes. We came to survive in the toughest group in the first round. It seems we have, and whatever happens we will go home and know we played a nice championship."

It is far more than nice. "The Danes are the best team in this tournament," says the Brazilian manager Tele Santana.

They are also the happiest. Their wives and girlfriends are here, sharing the fun and the aggravation, helping to keep a sense of normality. And their fans, marvelously behaved, are here by the thousands.

Other managers are being drawn to watch the Danish style. It flows to all corners of the field, its players interchange with perplexing improvisation, each seemingly confident and happy wherever the moment finds him.

It is being compared to the "total" soccer of the Netherlands in the 1970s, but where those teams revolved around Johan Cruyff

and Johan Nenskens, this Danish squad of all talents simply seems to enjoy its game from any part of the field.

Oscar Borras, Uruguay's coach, felt "everything went wrong when we were reduced to 10 men. We should have closed ranks, kept the ball, played it differently."

He meant defensively. But to keep the ball you have to win it, and for 90 percent of the game Uruguay couldn't find it.

No tears for Uruguay. But can the Danes keep it up? Will their style be effective in hotter stadiums than the cool, rain-soaked Neza?

Will the combined forces of a Latin tournament allow a team from a nation of 5 million to become the first European winner of a World Cup staged in the Western Hemisphere?

Questions, questions. But Europeans will not fear the dice are quite so loaded. And the final image is of a Danish youth, naked except for pink shorts, laying his flag at the center circle, kneeling and bowing in homage time and again.

Well, after all, it was Sunday.

France's Yannick Stopyra, left, trying to pass Hungary's Imre Garaba. Stopyra scored the first goal in a 3-0 victory.

## French, Soviet Teams Win Handily And Advance to 2d Round of Cup

Agence France-Presse  
LEON, Mexico — France beat Hungary, 3-0, and the Soviet Union topped Canada, 2-0, on Monday, qualifying the French and Soviet teams for the second round of the World Cup soccer tournament.

France, a World Cup semifinalist in 1982, and the Soviet Union joined Brazil and Denmark as early qualifiers for the 16-team field. Eight of 24 teams will be eliminated at the end of the first round, and Canada is one of them.

Monday's games completed play in the tournament's Group C. Although the Soviet Union and France each had two victories and a tie, the Russians topped the group by virtue of goals accumulated in their 6-0 shelling of Hungary. France was followed by Hungary and Canada, which lost all three of its first-round games and did not score.

In Leon, Hungary's offensive pressure held France in its own end of the field for 20 minutes.

But in the 26th minute, the striker Yannick Stopyra took a cross from William Ayache and headed home for the European champions.

Two minutes into the second half, the Hungarians came close to tying the game when Laszlo Dalka lashed the ball against the underside of the crossbar and it came down just outside the goal area.

The French collected themselves and, after a close-in Stopyra shot was deflected by the Hungarian goalkeeper Peter Disztel in the 54th minute, Jean Tigana added the second goal at 63 minutes.

The midfielder played a one-two with striker Dominique Rocheteau, who had just come on as a substitute. Tigana went through the Hungarian defense and shot a blistering left-footed drive between the advancing Disztel and the near post.

Rocheteau ended the scoring in the 83th minute after Michel Platini had made a neat crossing pass with the outside of his right foot.

In Imquato, Canada held the Soviet Union scoreless for 58 minutes before Oleg Blokhin's goal broke the deadlock. Granddaddy Litovchenko burst into the penalty area and crossed hard and low for Blokhin, who threw himself between a defender and goalkeeper Tino Astori to force the ball home.

Alexander Zavarov scored the second goal 17 minutes later, with the Canadian strike. He collected a headed pass and lobbed the ball over Letutier into the net.

Canada had a good scoring chance in the early going when Dale Mitchell, playing his first World Cup game, fired a 22-yard

(20-meter) free kick fractionally over the bar with the Soviet goalkeeper Viktor Chanchov beam.

In the 54th minute, Chanchov had to come out desperately to save at the feet of Canada's Dave Norman.

The Russians, expecting an easy game, had made nine changes from the team that started the 1-1 tie with France last Thursday.



France's Yannick Stopyra, left, trying to pass Hungary's Imre Garaba. Stopyra scored the first goal in a 3-0 victory.

**PERFECT  
PICTURE  
QUALITY BY  
PHILIPS\***

\*All 52 matches are being televised, using over 200 of Philips advanced computer-controlled cameras.

**PHILIPS**

## A RICHER EXPERIENCE.

Pan Am is doing many things, in the air and on the ground, to make sure our First and Clipper Class passengers get the treatment they so richly deserve.

MORE COMFORT  
THAN EVER  
IN CLIPPER CLASS.

Our Clipper Class service will be renewed and made better in virtually every way. With new fabrics, carpeting and curtains everywhere you look. And with handsome new tweed seats, arranged six-across on every 747 we fly, to give you more room to work or relax than you'd get in some airlines' First Class sections.



In Clipper, on all our 747s, our new tweed seats will be arranged six-across, as before, to give you more room to work or relax.

MORE LUXURY THAN  
EVER IN FIRST CLASS.

Over the next few months, we'll be completely renewing and redesigning the First Class sections on all our 747s, starting with our transatlantic and domestic USA fleets, and following soon after with our planes on the South America, Asia and Africa routes.

We'll have bright new interiors, innovative new cuisine, and beautiful new leather-and-sheepskin Sleeperette® Seats so soft, they literally mold themselves to your body.

A PRIVATE TERMINAL  
JUST FOR YOU IN  
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## A Princely Birthday in Bavaria

**International Herald Tribune**  
REGENSBURG, West Germany — Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, one of Germany's richest landowners, turned 60 last week and this part of Bavaria sort of declared a national holiday.

## HEBE DORSEY

Three days of festivities started Wednesday with a tulle-and-lace dinner for 80 in the family palace and ended with an 18th-century ball for 250 on Friday night. In between, a pious Mass was celebrated at the basilica of St. Emmeram, 500 people feasted in the palace courtyard on sausage, cabbage and beer, and 5,000 more, including 25 Bavarian orchestras, dropped in afterward.

The ball, with a "Don Giovanni" theme, was the pièce de résistance. It was admirably staged by Princess Gloria, who engineered the three-day festivities with professional advice from the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. As the guests arrived at the palace, they were greeted by stage thunder and smoke in a mirror-lined gallery — suggesting the final scene of Mozart's opera.

This was followed by an enchaînement, Bruegel-like courtyard scene, with servants in costume sending to their trunks. A couple of black carriages circled the courtyard while a gilt one stood still. An orchestra on the palace balcony greeted each guest and, as the guests entered on a red carpet, little girls threw flowers at their feet.

Part of the fun was guessing who was who under all the wigs and three-cornered hats. The prince and princess looked properly regal, he in white-and-gold costume and jeweled cane, she in a pink Marie Antoinette dress, with Marie Antoinette's pearl diadem (a Thurn and Taxis heirloom) in her pink wig. A. Alfred Tschann, the real estate tycoon and owner of Sotheby's, in gold-embroidered blue velvet, and his wife, Judy, in a pink panniered dress, looked like Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Gunther Sachs and his wife, Minja, played it down. He was in blue velvet — "an officer in civilian dress," he said, pointing to his sword — and his wife wore a lighter Marie Antoinette style, more Trifonova than Versailles.

Some took their costumes seriously. Princess Fyrid of Rügen, a German princess, dressed in 18th-century style, made by Marc Bohan of Dior's. The businesswoman André Dunstetter wore the costume of Rügen's Raimondini from the film "Don Giovanni." Dunstetter was so taken with the event that he tried to take minor lessons. It was quite a sight, the wigs bobbing up and down to rock music.

Mick Jagger rented his costume in London and Jerry Hall wore a two-year-old Karl Lagerfeld design for Chanel, "from his Watrous collection," she said.

Lamia Khashoggi, in white and gold as Madame de Pompadour, and her stepdaughter, Nabila, in red and immense panniers, made a tableau vivant as they posed in the entrance of the salons, with two bare-chested "Nubian" slaves fanning them. Her husband, Adnan, got up as an Oriental prince, crouched at their feet.

The ball was a game of seen-and-be-seen, with a serious musical moment — when, in an improvised theater, an operatic entertainment was performed to Mozart's music.

At the dinner, the festive Gloria thought nothing of wearing a huge sapphire tiara with an avant-garde, white Tiffany Mugler dress. There was chamber music, exquisite flowers and delicious dishes on vermeil plates, served by the prince's 165



Guest-list cover for the ball.

The publisher Massimo Gargia, French Vogue's editor, Francis Crémont, and the Italian designer Emilio Pucci paid several visits to Thurn in Rome. Cover arrived as one of many Don Giovanni, in a huge, curly white wig, extravagant makeup and an enormous bouquet of roses.

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butlers in 18th-century costumes — which apparently is their normal working garb. This prompted the prince to tell the hairdresser who was fitting him with a wig for the ball: "The only problem is that I fear people will take me for one of my servants."

Other people had different problems with their wigs. Vanity Fair's correspondent, Bob Colacello, decided he'd better forget it, as "I looked like Shirley Temple after she became an ambassador." He settled for a black tricorn. He tried to come as Voltaire, "but I was afraid it wouldn't be pretty enough on the broad expanse of what is still proclaimed by some to be the world's most elegant street."

The guest list was a mixture of international jet-setters, including quite a few from New York, a lot of young people and a heavy sating of German aristocracy.

Malcolm Forbes, the chairman of Forbes magazine, and his son John, who flew in at midnight, were in the party. "Capitalist Tool," Alphet Ertegan, chairman of Atlantic Records, also flew in his private plane with his wife, Mica. Designer Mary McFadden and the jewelry designer Kenneth Lane, Ann and Gordon Getty came in time for the ball, as did Lady Robinson from London. Zsa Zsa Gabor, who was on the list, never showed up.

Forbes and his son were staying at the palace, which seems bigger than Buckingham Palace and which Forbes described as "ever so humble." The Forbeses, father and son, went to the ball in kilts — "a style that spans several centuries." As for wigs, Forbes pointed to his white hair and said, "I brought my own."

One of the most relaxed moments was going down the Danube, with brunch on board and a visit to the Baroque church of the Benedictine Monastery at Weihenstephan. The prince, who said her original ambition was to become an actress, sang a song in honor of her husband: "He's an oldie, but he's a goldie." Ertegan offered to sign her up on the spot.

There was a rumor that Gloria had sold the rights of the party to the "Lifelines" of the Rich and Famous television program for half a million dollars — about which Forbes remarked: "This is what I call a real capitalist venture."

Something is lost in the big scenes, with the inevitable crowding and confusion, but the loss is not a disaster. What is lost in the feeling the spectator is left with of having, at last, experienced the opera as a continuity rather than as a sequence of episodes or as a setting for a star baritone's star turn.

Granted, this makes the confused and confusing threads more of a problem than it otherwise is. The trick is to take it all on faith, as the director and his singers do, and leave off wondering why Anselma and Boccaegra keep the secret of her identity to themselves, thereby bringing two long acts of otherwise unnecessary and tragic mischief upon all concerned.

The cast, mostly young and taking on their roles for the first time, is uniformly strong and, as always at Glyndebourne, well rehearsed. Simply astonishing is the British debut of the American baritone Timothy Noble in the title role, commonly reserved for great baritones at their peak: Tibbett, Warren, Golby, Milne and Baines.

Noble, hailing from Cole Porter's home town of Peru, Indiana, has previously sung in the American company at Glyndebourne, moving on to opera at the Met or the New York City Opera but in Boston, Omaha, Fort Worth, Columbus, Colorado Springs,



The Galerie des Champs, one of the newer shopping arcades on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris.

## The Slipping Chic of the Champs-Élysées

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

PARIS — It is midnight on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and the famed thoroughfare has assumed a kind of motorcycle-gang look. There are plenty of black leather jackets on the broad expanse of what is still proclaimed by some to be the world's most elegant street.

In the Belle Époque restaurant Fouquet's, however, the crowd is chic, made up less of the people who go to the movies on the Champs-Élysées than of those who make them.

Paris's most famous street presents a mixed picture these days. It has become elegant and shabby at the same time. Many of those who identify with the Champs-Élysées of the good old days say they are fighting a rear-guard battle to keep it from falling into disrepair.

"It's true, and it's sad to say, that the Champs-Élysées has become a kind of factory for fools," said Jerry-Paul de Raboudy, manager of Fouquet's. "It's true that very little remains of the old Champs-Élysées." She named, among the few remnants of the old elegance, the perfume Guerlain, Fouquet's and the shoe-maker Weston.

"The Champs, like other areas of Paris, has lost a lot of its character," said Jean-François

Silvert, manager of the Drugstore at the head of the street. "The Champs is less different from the rest of Paris than it used to be. The city is becoming like an interchangeable parts store in less variety. Maybe it's because people are all asking for the same things; maybe it's because we live in a society where everybody is looking for standardization."

In establishments with names like Quick Elysées, Monsieur Elysées, Pop-Ian, Hippo-Croton and Free Time, a lot of the talk is about two related subjects: the threat of terrorism and the relative absence of American tourists. The year, terrorist bombings at the Claridge and at another arcade called the Point Show killed two people and wounded 36. There have been no bombings since March, possibly because the two dead are presumed by the police to have been the ones who planted the bombs. But there are more policemen and a mood of caution.

Diagonally across the street from the Drugstore is a Peugeot dealer, then a Volvo dealer, then a Mercedes-Benz showroom. Near that is the Lido supper club, where the show requires the most elaborate stage machinery of any theater in Paris except for the Opéra.

"We were hoping to break all the records this year," said Christian Clerio, manager of the Lido. "But with all the troubles, we won't. Still,

it's not a disaster. What is obvious is that the Americans in groups are not coming. By themselves, however, they come. And maybe if they pass the word that nothing dangerous is happening in Paris, more will come later in the summer."

The Lido was once a swimming pool, with columns and an arched bridge over it. The street was lined with the homes of the rich. Later, the Champs was a family entertainment area, where parents would take their children to one of the large movie houses and then to a restaurant for a late dinner. Now the avenue is a commercial and shopping district by day. The movies are most active at night, when the scene is less overwhelming, the elegance, making the changes on the street more conspicuous and less welcome.

Some of the changed character of the street is widely attributed to the construction of a subway station attached to Paris's regional railway lines, the RER, about 10 years ago.

François Lebel, mayor of the 8th Arrondissement, where the street is situated, said, "Imagine: If you're young, perhaps unemployed, and living outside of Paris, you can get to the heart of the Champs-Élysées in 15 minutes and then you can be among lots of other people like you. The merchants naturally adapted themselves to the new clientele."

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## 'Simon Boccaegra' Thrives on Glyndebourne's Small Stage

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Glyndebourne Festival Opera's first new production of the 1986 season that opens with a revival of last summer's "Albert Herring" is Verdi's "Simon Boccaegra," produced, as was the British opera, by Sir Peter Hall.

It was obvious in advance that fitting "Simon Boccaegra" into Glyndebourne's small stage and small stage would pose problems.

What was not obvious was that the small stage and small stage would serve most of the opera better than the vast spaces of the major opera houses where it is usually given.

"Simon Boccaegra" is only intermittently a spectacle opera, notably the great scene in the Council Chamber and the juxtaposition of Boccaegra's death and his daughter's wedding.

For the rest it is a sequence of monologues, dialogues and individual confrontations. For these the Glyndebourne theater is made to order, and Sir Peter has taken full advantage of the intimate setting, following Verdi's extensive and explicit stage directions, and achieving a far more complete and intelligible projection of the whole opera than is possible in a large house.

Youngstown and Lake George, but with a splendid and resourcefully employed big baritone, and an instant sense of the theater, he takes on Boccaegra with the assurance and panache of a veteran.

Equally first are the better known Carl Vancas, who makes Anselma the prima donna role Verdi had in mind; John Rawley, the Paolo; Robert Lloyd, a sentimentary and compelling Fincoy; and Thane Raffalli, a vocally and dramatically ardent Gualtiero Adorno. Rawley looks and sounds so much like Boccaegra that one will imagine their exchanging roles.

Full credit, also, to Bernard Haitink and the London Philharmonic Orchestra for a solicitous account of Verdi's evocative score, and to John Gunter's Genoese sets, like Hall's direction faithfully accepting Verdi's suggestions.

About the English National Opera's production of "Simon Boccaegra" at Glyndebourne, the title role, commonly reserved for great baritones at their peak: Tibbett, Warren, Golby, Milne and Baines.

Noble, hailing from Cole Porter's home town of Peru, Indiana, has previously sung in the American company at Glyndebourne, moving on to opera at the Met or the New York City Opera but in Boston, Omaha, Fort Worth, Columbus, Colorado Springs,

Youngstown and Lake George, but with a splendid and resourcefully employed big baritone, and an instant sense of the theater, he takes on Boccaegra with the assurance and panache of a veteran.

"People who are prepared to try 'The Mask of Orpheus' must expect a kind of unrestrained modern music that has nothing to do with the methods and objectives of the classical music we know and love. If you are sublimely old-fashioned you'll say it's not." As one meeting that description, I say "Anselma" I would add only that, on the basis of the first act, which was all I could take, what was done was done wonderfully well.

The Glyndebourne season includes "L'incoronazione di Poppea" and "Don Giovanni" and a new production of "Orpheus" and "Porgy and Bess" opening July 2. (Further performances of "Simon Boccaegra" June 11, 16, 20, 27 and 29 and July 2, 6, 9 and 11; "The Mask of Orpheus" June 12, 18 and 26.)

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.

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The Associated Press  
LONDON — Sotheby's will auction on July 10-11 manuscripts relating to "When We Were Young," the book of verses by A.A. Milne and drawings by Ernest Shepard that introduced Christopher Robin and the prototype of Winnie-the-Pooh in 1926.

Carl H. Froehner, an American book collector, bought the manuscript and pencil drawings. The New York library of rare English books that he founded is selling the material to raise funds to develop other parts of the collection.

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Reuters Jesse Abraham, an economist with Data

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 6.46 to a record high of 1,885.90 Friday, was down 45.75 to 1,840.15 at the NYSE close.

Monday's retreat was broad-based, with declines routing gains by a 6-to-1 margin among the 1,960 issues crossing the NYSE tape at 4 P.M. EDT.

Some stocks worked higher. MeraBank, an Arizona-based thrift, agreed to be bought at \$51 a share by AZP Group, and gained 6% to 46%. In sympathy, Western Savings & Loan rose 14%.

Among leading acquirers, Pacific Gas & Electric fell ¼ to 22½. Another utility, Gulf States Utilities, slid 1½ to 8¼, after it omitted its dividend. IBM slumped 3¼ to 146¾ in a generally weak technology segment. TTT fell 2¼ to 44.

"Clearly, people are finally realizing that the tax reform bill may hurt after tax profits," said

Recently, sharp gains were made by retail and media concerns, owing to favorable tax interpretations. But thus far, little negative fluence has been registered.

inflation has added a note of fear," said Morton Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Co. "The market has been clinging to the diminishing hope that the second half would be good."

A near-term snap back upward is not expected, analysts said. But a recovery is likely over the longer term.

"The market, having come as long a ways as it did, was due for a correction," said Steven Einhorn of Goldman Sachs. "My sense is that stocks will move higher over the next one to three months, as long as bonds don't deteriorate."

"I've been saying since 1,800 (on the D index) that the market is running ahead of it on fundamentals," said Alfred Harris of

One of the biggest negatives he sees is spotty economy, with energy, steel and commercial building among the sore spots. In ad-

tion, some ailing industries such as steel will hurt by proposed tax changes now being considered in the U.S. Senate.

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赵大刚	男	50	干部	XX路XX号	XXXX	
孙小丽	女	35	护士	XX路XX号	XXXX	
周国强	男	40	农民	XX路XX号	XXXX	
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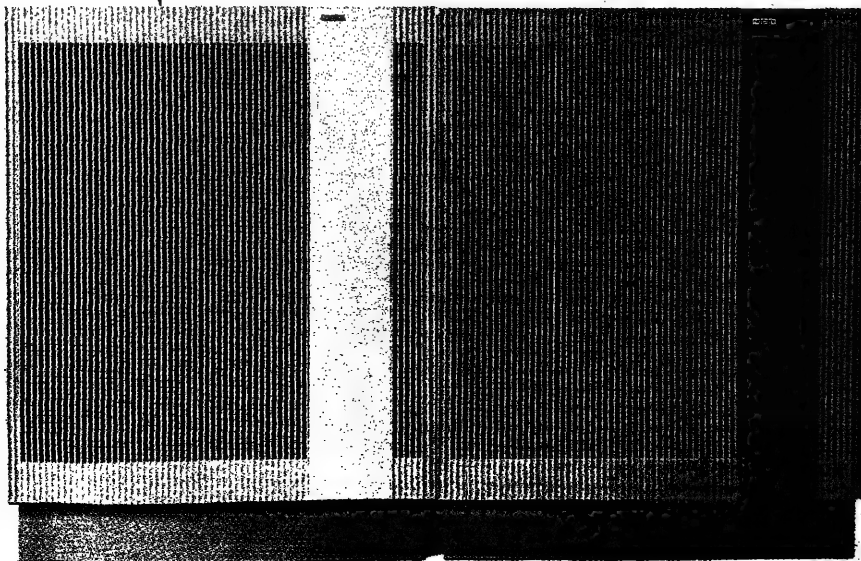
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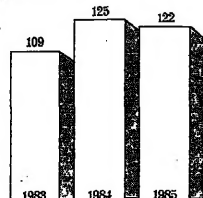
## CHEMICALS - divisions profitable

Expansion of specialty lines in 1985 combined with restructuring measures and productivity increases contributed to a successful year in this field.

## DIVIDEND

The VIAG Group increased total turnover by 2% to DM 12.2 billion. This increase was achieved by the energy sector: Consolidated Group external sales remained just under DM 6 billion, while the surplus of DM 122 million was at the same level as in the previous year. VIAG AG improved its earnings by 15% to DM 92 million, enabling a further strengthening of the reserves and an increased dividend from 8% to 10%.

**VLAG-Consolidated-Group**  
net income in DM million



### Highlights from the VIAG-Consolidated-Group's balance sheet

(\$M. million)	1985	1984
Property, plant and equipment	2,405	2,341
Investments in companies not consolidated	1,088	1,135
Inventories	1,412	1,314
Goodwill, intangible assets and securities	821	252
Total shareholders' equity	1,949	1,973
Long-term debts	2,619	2,482
Balance sheet total	6,224	5,956
Operating sales	5,919	5,973
Personnel		
expenditure	1,289	1,202
Taxes on income and net assets	119	261
Net income for the year	122	125
Cash-flow	725	643
Number of employees	21,985	20,979
Total sales		
VIAG-Group	12,199	11,980

The complete VIAG AG balance sheet and VIAG-Consolidated-Group balance sheet as of December 31, 1985, will be published in the Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) by end of June 1986. These balance sheets bear the unqualified auditor's certificate of the public accountants, Treuhand KG Hartkopf + Rentrop, and Treuarbeit AG.

## Large growth in fixed assets investment

The VIAG Group invested more than DM 1 billion in fixed assets. The emphasis lay in power station construction, environmental protection schemes for conventional thermal power stations and extensions to aluminium rolling capacities. Investments were financed entirely out of own cash-flow.

## Positive outlook for stock exchange listing

The outlook for the 1986 business year is again favorable. VIAG is thus well prepared for the forthcoming introduction of its shares on German stock exchange where 40% of its nominal capital (DM 232 million out of a total of DM 580 million) will be offered for sale to the public.

# VIAG









